

Eos Cross-Calibration Radiometers

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to

MODIS SCIENCE TEAM MTG

Attachment 3.4
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NASA/GSFC

Eos Radiometers

Philosophy

Spectral Coverage

Specific Design

Philosophy

Portable

Stable

Precise

Accurate

Spectral Coverage

0.4 - 1.0 μm (Silicon QED)

0.8 - 1.65 μm (Germanium)

1.5 - 2.5 μm (cooled Indium Arsenide)

3.5 - 14.5 μm (cooled Mercury
Cadmium Telluride)

Silicon QED

Design Considerations

Fabrication

Data collection/storage

Concerns

Design considerations

Spectral

0.4 - ~1.0 μm

Silicon detectors

(3 Hamamatsu S1337-1010BQN)

Interference Filter(s)

Radiometric

No optics (other than filter)

Precision apertures (2)

QED (5 detector surfaces)

Thermal

Temperature control

Detector / Amplifier

Apertures

Filter

Material

Invar

Stainless steel

Fabrication

Custom built

Precision tolerances
detector alignment
position
angle
aperture
centering
diameter
circularity
separation

Interchangeable detector blocks

Data collection/storage

Analog outputs

- Detector voltage

- Detector temperature

- Filter temperature

- "Instrument" temperature

Digital outputs

- Filter id number

Analog/Digital conversion

- Commercial data logger

 - 17 bit A/D

 - 0.03% accuracy (dcv / 1 year)

 - Rugged, compact (3 kg)

- Commercial data acquisition hardware

 - 17 bit A/D

 - 0.01% accuracy (dcv / 1 year)

 - Rugged, transportable

Storage

- Data logger (and/or)

- Small MS-DOS computer (RAM card)

Amplifier

Design

Transimpedance configuration
low noise FET type OP AMP
temperature controlled
op amp
feedback resistor(s)
single or 1 per detector

Variable gain

set by switch
or
digital io from logger

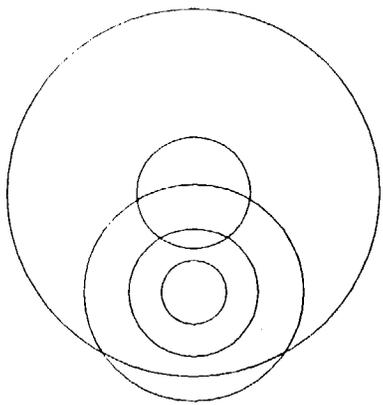
Concerns

Operating Conditions (vacuum ?)

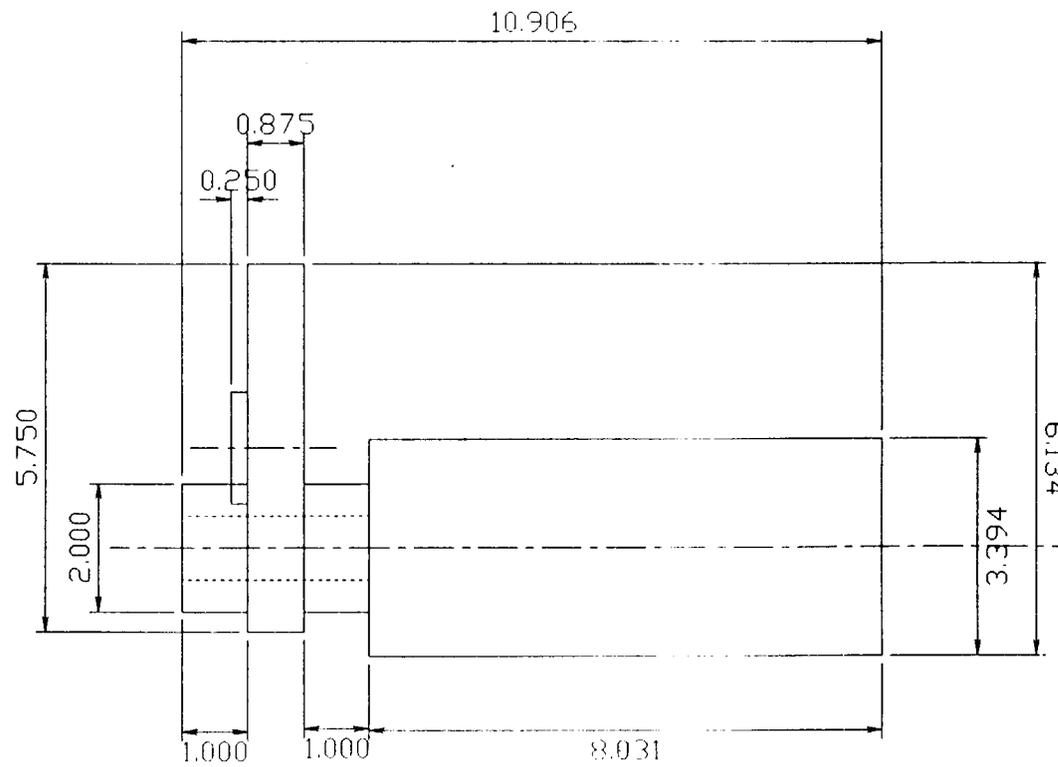
Radiance levels

Scheduling

Dimensions are inches



End on



Side